

ILIM - The week that was - WEEK 23 (ending 05/06/2015)

"Yesterday is not ours to recover, but tomorrow is ours to win or lose." - Lyndon B. Johnson

Irish unemployment rate unchanged at 9.8% in May – The monthly unemployment rate was stable at 9.8% in May according to the Central Statistics Office (CSO), but down sharply from 11.7% in the same month last year. Employment has been growing strongly since the jobless rate hit a high of 15.1% in early 2012.

Irish house price rises reminiscent of bubble says OECD – The Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in its annual Economic Outlook has warned that rapid rises in Irish property prices are "reminiscent of the bubble period of a decade ago" and has called on the Government to act.

Greece delays key IMF payment – Greece is deferring its €300 million payment due to the IMF by bundling all repayments to the end of the month. Athens hopes to have struck a reforms-for-aid deal with its international bailout supervisors by then and thereby be able to make the one larger repayment of €1.6bn.

Eurozone inflation surprises on the upside – Eurozone inflation picked up, with CPI for May jumping to 0.3% year on year which was above the 0.2% expected and the previous 0.0%. This highlights that the ECB's aggressive monetary easing is helping to lift inflation. Bond yields climbed upwards during the week.

U.S. job growth accelerated in May – The Labor Department reported than nonfarm payrolls increased 280,000 last month, the largest gain since December, combined with an 8 cent gain in average hourly earnings - signs of momentum in the economy which increases prospects of a September interest rate rise.

OPEC agrees to keep oil output high – Oil group OPEC agreed to stick by its policy of unconstrained output for another six months, setting aside warnings of a second lurch lower in prices as some members such as Iran look to ramp up exports. Oil prices had rebounded by more than a third since January.

The Story of the week: The US government warned this week that hackers may have accessed the personal data of four million federal/government employees. Hackers supposedly working for the Chinese state have information that included employees' Social Security numbers. It's feared that the stolen information could be used to either blackmail federal employees or used to impersonate them to steal sensitive information.

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Index Performances and Market Data*

Equity Markets (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 YTD
ISEQ	-3.0	0.6	14.7	35.8	16.8	19.8
FTSE 100	9.0	-5.6	6.0	18.7	0.7	6.4
Euro Stoxx 50	-0.1	-17.7	13.4	21.5	4.0	15.0
S&P 500	12.8	0.0	12.4	32.4	13.7	2.7
Nasdaq	16.9	-1.8	14.1	36.9	14.8	6.8
Nikkei	-3.0	-17.3	16.24	59.4	7.1	17.4
MSCI Emerging Markets	16.4	-20.4	13.8	-2.3	5.6	6.0
MSCI World	17.2	-7.62	12.1	26.3	10.4	5.5
Sovereign 10yr Bond Yields (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 YTD
US	3.3	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4
German	3.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.8
UK	3.4	2.0	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.1
Japan	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5
Ireland	9.1	8.4	4.5	3.4	1.3	1.6
Italy	4.8	7.1	4.6	4.1	2.1	2.2
Greece	12.5	31.7	12.7	8.2	9.6	10.5
Portugal	6.6	13.4	6.9	6.1	2.7	2.9
Spain	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.1	1.6	2.1
Central Bank Rates (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 YTD
ECB	1	1	0.75	0.25	0.05	0.05
Bank of England	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.50	0.50
US Federal Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Foreign Exchange Rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 YTD
Euro/Dollar (€/\$)	1.34	1.30	1.31	1.37	1.21	1.11
Euro/Sterling (€/£)	0.86	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.78	0.73
Sterling/Dollar (£/\$)	1.56	1.55	1.61	1.65	1.56	1.52
IPD All Property Return (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 YTD
Ireland	-2.4	-2.4	3.1	12.7	40.1	
UK	-2.4 14.5	-2.4 8.1	3.1 2.7	10.7	40.1 17.8	4.3 (Q 1)
						2.9 (Q 1)
US	14.8	14.5	5.3	11.4	11.2	3.1 (Q 1)

^{*}Past performance is not a reliable guide to future performance